Research Methods Exam Reviewer (Lessons 1–7)

Lesson 1: Selection of Research Approach

- **Research Approach** – The overall plan for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data.
- **Field Methods** – Techniques used to gather information directly from real-life environments.
- **Key Theme:** The research approach should align with the research problem and research questions.
- **Example:** Observing classroom behavior to understand student engagement.

Lesson 2: Research Approaches

- **Qualitative Research** – Focuses on understanding experiences, perspectives, and meanings.
- **Quantitative Research** – Focuses on measuring variables using numerical data and statistics.
- **Mixed Methods** – Combines both qualitative and quantitative methods.
- **Key Theme:** Different approaches answer different kinds of research questions.

Lesson 3: Review of the Literature

- **Literature Review** – A critical summary of existing studies related to the research topic.
- **Purpose:** Identify research gaps, support the study, and provide theoretical background.
- **Research Gap** – An unanswered issue or limitation in previous studies.
- **Example:** Many studies discuss social media use, but few examine FOMO among senior high students.

Lesson 4: Use of Theory

- **Theory** – A set of concepts used to explain relationships between variables.
- **Theoretical Framework** – The theory guiding the research study.
- **Concept** – An abstract idea measured in research.
- **Example:** Self■Determination Theory explaining student motivation.

Lesson 5: Writing Strategies and Ethics

- **Research Ethics** – Moral standards guiding research practices.

- **Informed Consent** – Participants must understand the study before agreeing to participate.
- **Confidentiality** – Protecting the identity of participants.
- **Key Theme:** Ethical research protects participants and ensures credibility.

Lesson 6: Writing the Introduction

- **Hook** – Opening statement that captures the reader's attention.
- **Background of the Study** – Explains the context and importance of the topic.
- **Problem Statement** – Identifies the issue being studied.
- **Purpose Statement** – Explains the main goal of the research.

Lesson 7: Purpose Statements

- **Purpose Statement** – Clearly states what the research intends to accomplish.
- **Quantitative Purpose** – Tests relationships between variables.
- **Qualitative Purpose** – Explores experiences or meanings.
- **Mixed Methods Purpose** – Combines exploration and measurement.

Comparison of Research Approaches

Feature	Qualitative	Quantitative	Mixed Methods
Data Type	Words, interviews, observations	Numbers, measurements	Both words and numbers
Goal	Understand experiences	Test hypotheses	Combine explanation and measureme
Sample Size	Usually small	Usually large	Both small and large
Example Study	Interview students about stress	Survey 300 students about stress levels	Survey students then interview selecte

Sample Exam Questions and Answers

1. What is a research approach?

A research approach is the overall plan or strategy used to collect and analyze data in order to answer research questions.

2. What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative research?

Qualitative research focuses on understanding experiences using words and observations, while quantitative research focuses on measuring variables using numbers and statistics.

3. What is the purpose of a literature review?

The literature review examines previous research to identify gaps, provide background information, and support the need for the study.

4. What is a theoretical framework?

A theoretical framework is the theory or set of concepts that guides the research and explains relationships between variables.

5. Why is research ethics important?

Research ethics protect participants, ensure honesty in research, and maintain the credibility of the study.

6. What is a purpose statement?

A purpose statement explains the main objective or goal of the research study.

7. Give an example of a quantitative research purpose statement.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between social media usage and academic performance among senior high school students.

8. Give an example of a qualitative research purpose statement.

The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences of senior high school students dealing with academic stress.

9. What is a research gap?

A research gap is an area that has not been fully studied or answered in previous research.

10. What are field methods?

Field methods are techniques used to collect data directly from real-world settings, such as observation or interviews.